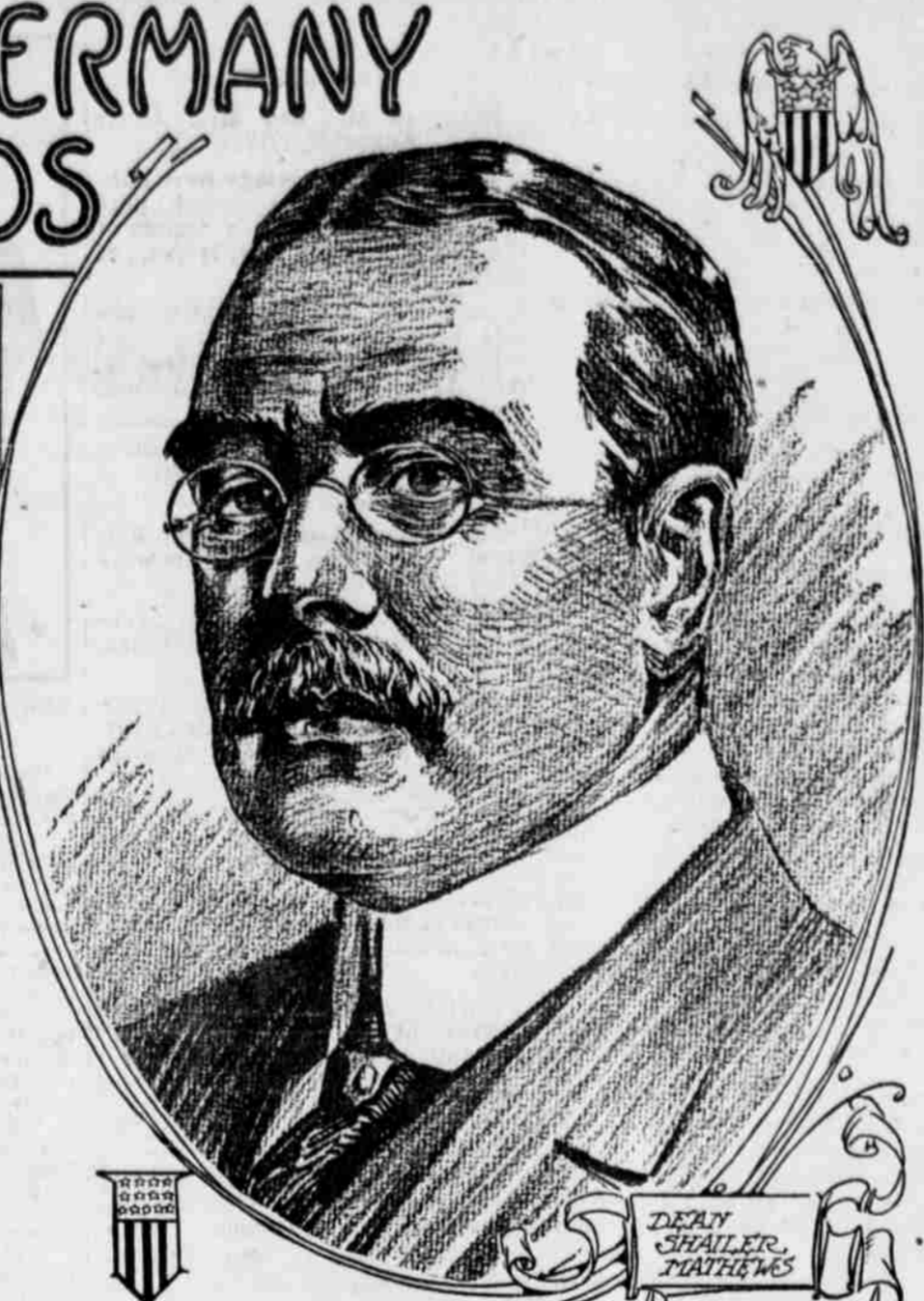


# WHY WE FIGHT GERMANY --IN PLAIN WORDS

Dean Shailer Mathews of Chicago University shows how the Kaiser and his militarist gang pounced on democratic world like a wolf pack



Besides being an author, editor, clergyman, and educator, Dean Mathews is a member of the National Security League's committee organized to spread throughout the United States information on the causes of our war with Germany. The committee was formed because of a prevalent belief that many Americans were unfamiliar with the extent of our grievances and the reasons why war could not be avoided. Dean Mathews is known as a student of international politics. In 1915 he and Dr. S. L. Gulick went to Japan as representatives of the churches of the United States.

(From New York Times Magazine.)

AMERICA needs to be told why it is at war, its ignorance is to its credit. A nation that has tried to live like a gentleman among nations has naturally found it difficult to believe that all nations are not moved by respect for the customs and the laws which codify gentlemanly relations between nations.

We have at times overpraised our virtues and purposes, and in consequence for the last generation we have listened with a rather amused tolerance to successive proclamations of the Kaiser and the laudation of Germany by subsidized mouthpieces. After war broke out in 1914 for two years we struggled to treat Germany and its agents as we expected other nations to treat ourselves.

Our attitude might have characterized the Good Samaritan if he had come upon the robbers holding up the traveler, and schooled himself to believe that the German attitude of mind. Accustomed as many of us had been to interpret the finer ideal life of Germany, we could not believe that men like Eucken, Harnack, Herrmann, and Diessmann could freely and without reserve lend themselves to the defense of that which was unworthy of their words as we had understood them.

Against our will we have been disillusioned. We have not gone into war, we have had war thrust upon us. A chain of circumstances over which we have had no control has brought home to the Americans, anxious to maintain their faith in Germany, the conviction that America's sovereignty was being outraged, its people killed, its inner peace deliberately attacked, and its institutions, founded in sacrifice and offered to the world, not only despised but in danger of destruction.

Germany has forced America, as it has forced almost the entire world, to defend itself by arms. Nobody but those suffering from myopic idealism sympathies can see anything else. Some of us have suffered when the scales have fallen—cut away by facts. At last we see clearly. We have not been drawn into the war by capitalism, or by commercialism, or by national policy. For months we have been living in a state of war, deliberately planned by a nation whose leaders for ten years have been preparing some day to fight America and who have counted our good nature as cowardice, our unpreparedness as a lack of national self-respect.

Here are the facts: We are fighting this war, in the first place, because Germany made war upon us. For years she has sought to build up in America a community more loyal to herself than to the United States. Money has been lavishly spent in Germanistic societies, alliances, and associations to win the admiration and loyalty of American citizens. Our universities have been flattered, our professors have been honored for this reason. Praise of the Kaiser has been inserted even in the spelling books of our public school system. Spies have been everywhere.

When the war came in 1914 German officials, many of them in high diplomatic positions, treated the United States, a neutral nation, as if it were an enemy. Pro-German publications were founded and subsidized, strikes were organized, manufacturing plants were blown up, plots against nations with whom we had treaty relations were formed within our borders, bombs were placed on ships in our ports. Hatred of America was systematically disseminated through Germany and efforts were made to involve us in trouble with Japan and Mexico.

In reply to our repeated protests against these and other acts of Germany, to be mentioned presently, we have received promises and explanations which were little less than insults. The treaty that had existed almost the entire life of the American republic was set at naught and efforts were made to coerce us into favorable modifications of its terms.

The right of trade with belligerents, which Germany had always claimed, even to the benefit of our enemy in the war with Spain, and which at Germany's own insistence is universally recognized in international law, was treated as the violation of our neutrality and alliance with her enemies. And, finally, the proclamation of unrestricted destruction of neutral ships upon the high seas was a notification to the United States that it was no longer a sovereign people, but that if it would sail the seas in safety it must conform to conditions set by a power that defied international law, humanity, and elemental morality.

In the second place we are defending ourselves against Germany because the German state has entered upon a program which means the destruction of democratic institutions.

The Prussianization of Germany means that the policy of Prussia to carry on economic and political expansion by war is to be extended throughout the entire world.

We recognize that there were once, and we dare believe even now that there are, two Germanys, one liberal and the other an autocracy based on militarism. The struggle between these two forces since 1815 has been a steady subjugation of liberalism in Prussia and the other German states to the will of a Prussian feudal nobility. Representative and responsible government in any true sense of the word has been fought by Prussian leaders relentlessly. Education has been made a creature of autocracy and a source of international hatred.

The same fate has met every land Prussianism has touched. Austria was beaten into submission in 1866, and all the other German states were made practically subject to the will of the Hohenzollerns between that date and 1870. France was robbed and humiliated. The Balkan states were kept in perennial war in the interests of German expansion. Bohemia and Poland have been treated with the same disregard of popular rights as has been Alsace-Lorraine. Turkey became a vassal of the Kaiser. A great militaristic, anti-democratic state like southern Germany, subservient to Prussia, has been started and all but

is built from the Baltic to the Persian gulf. Great Britain was malign and threatened with destruction. South America was in part colonized by Germans, and the Monroe doctrine was repeatedly threatened.

The highest authorities in Japan have repeatedly said that German intrigues were endeavoring to bring about misunderstanding, if not war, between Japan and the United States.

As far back as 1908 representative Germans frankly said that Germany would have to fight America because it was Germany's commercial rival. In Samoa and the Philippines German interference twice at least brought us to the verge of war. Had it not been for Great Britain, which has always recognized American policy in the Western Hemisphere and submitted disputes to arbitration, German arrogance and ambition would have years ago brought on the crisis.

With the commercial expansion of European nations, the United States has no quarrel. If, however, such expansion is based, guarded, and enforced by the threat of war, the United States can see the machinations of men who are desirous of expansion at the expense of the rights of other nations.

Since the outbreak of the European war, the ruthlessness of this German hostility to other nations, and particularly to those that have regard for international law and really representative government, is apparent. We have seen treaties disregarded whenever they stood in the way of German militaristic plans. We have seen conquered states treated with a brutality worthy of Assyria. We have seen a policy of terrorism applied systematically in the abuse of prisoners, the massacring and deportation of civilian populations, the indescribable abuse of women and children, the destruction of noblest works of art, the devastation of abandoned regions, the wholesale execution of Poles, Bohemians, and Serbians; the incitement of Mohammedans to a holy war, and the permission of an attempted extermination of the Christian people of Armenia.

We have seen hospital ships sunk, unfortified towns bombed and bombarded. We have seen a medal struck in honor of the sinking of the Lusitania. Up to the date in which we finally recognized that Germany was waging war upon us we had seen 226 American citizens, among them many women and children, killed by German submarines. Altogether, on the first of April, 1917, we

had seen no fewer than 668 neutral ships sunk by submarine warfare.

We saw Germany precipitating this world war, in which she has used poison and fire, as a part of her official policy at a moment when in the opinion of her leaders she judged the rest of the world to be unready to defend itself against an attack for which Germany had been preparing for 40 years.

The plain catalogue of facts makes it plain why America is fighting to defend itself and democracy. We have entered the war primarily in self-defense. To have done anything less would have been to surrender our sovereignty and to have waited passively until the German program had been so far carried out and the truly modern nations of Europe so weakened that we in our unpreparedness would have been forced to fight a rapacious, conscienceless military autocracy, whose ends in war are avowedly indemnities, agrandizement, and the control of the world. Our alignment inevitably was with and for democracy.

An epoch of civilization hangs in the balance. Not to have co-operated with a world that is endeavoring to protect itself and its future from Germany with its militaristic autocracy, its terrorism, and its disregard of international law, that noblest product of civilization, would have been a bid for suicide.

We do not fight for aggrandizement, or indemnity, or the forcible imposition of our institutions upon any country; we fight for self-protection. We do not fight to further British ambitions or French schemes of colonization. We are fighting for the institutions which with varying degrees have spread from America all over the world except Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria.

Our success will make it possible, we believe, not only for our children and our children's children to enjoy peace, but for German liberalism to master the forces which for nearly a century have been its oppressor.

The American Revolution preserved in America and in England the liberty that goes with independence. Our Civil War assured the future of democratic institutions in our united nation. The present war is not born of our independence, but of our interdependence among those nations who have dedicated themselves to the task of seeing that government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth.

## DRIED EGGS TO U. S. FROM CHINA

Imports of eggs products this year have amounted to about 10,000,000 pounds, valued on the average at about 15 cents a pound. These products are imported chiefly from Japan and China and include eggs that have been dried, frozen or powdered. They are used in this country principally by bakers in the manufacture of various kinds of pastry.

The consumption of Asiatic egg products in this country has greatly increased in recent years, and therefore the conditions under which they are prepared become of greater interest to the public. The operation of a model plant at Shanghai is described as follows:

"The eggs are received at the door of the factory in baskets containing approximately 1,000 eggs, and as the factory offers better prices for choice eggs it is securing the highest class of egg produced within a circle of probably a 100-mile radius. The eggs are brought into the examining room, where the contents of the baskets are gone over and all cracked or otherwise damaged eggs are separated. The eggs are then candled by Chinese, who pass them before the candling lamps at the rate of 500 an hour. The handling rooms are kept in a temperature not exceeding 56 degrees Fahrenheit, the range of temperature in the building, used both for freezing and for drying eggs, being from zero to upward of 100 degrees Fahrenheit in the freezing and drying rooms, respectively.

"From the candling rooms the fresh eggs with unbroken shells are taken to the breaking room, which in point of sanitary appliances and attention to details of personal hygiene scarcely is surpassed by the operating room of a hospital. In fact, the general effect of the room, aside from its low temperature, is that of a well-ordered hospital, but with ten white-capped and aproned nurses where the ordinary hospital would have but one. The factory now employs 100 girls, each of whom is expected to break and separate from 1,500

to 2,000 eggs a day of 12 hours. Owing to the factory paying higher wages than other similar plants and working only six days a week instead of seven, which is the rule of the cotton mills and silk filatures of Shanghai, it can pick and choose in its labor, so that the type of girl employed in the egg-breaking room is far above the standard of any other Chinese factory, and a composite picture of them all probably would come nearer the Chinese idea of feminine beauty than any other 100 girls that can be found in Shanghai.

As the workers enter in the morning they are dressed in freshly sterilized clothing furnished by the factory, and after their nails are manicured they are allowed to proceed to the workroom.

The breaking room is solid concrete and is sterilized each day as carefully as the operating room of a hospital. The girls are seated on metal stools at low zinc tables. Before each of them is a curious appliance which mechanically separates the white of the egg from the yolk. The girl takes an egg from the can, into which they have been counted by the candlers, and with the right hand cracks it on the bar of the separating machine. The breaking is then finished by a dexterous movement of the fingers, which permits the egg to drop into a shallow cup, where the yolk is caught and the white allowed to drain off the sides.

The drying room is described as embodying all the latest features in the sanitary handling of this product. The air used in the drying process is thoroughly filtered, being forced through the drying apparatus under heavy steam pressure. The egg yolks or whites come out of the dryer in flakes, which are allowed to cool to a temperature slightly above the freezing point. Then the product goes to the packing room, where it is placed in boxes lined with waxed paper, which are stenciled and made ready for shipment.

For the freezing of eggs the separation and straining are carried out just as for the manufacture of dry yolks, only after the straining the large cans are taken to the freezing chambers. Here the temperature is kept close to zero, Fahrenheit, and the separate whites and yolks are poured into cans standing on racks that line the walls of the freezing chamber.

## RAVAGES OF PESTS

Wireworms Work Underground and Are Very Difficult to Control.

### ENEMIES OF CORN AND COTTON

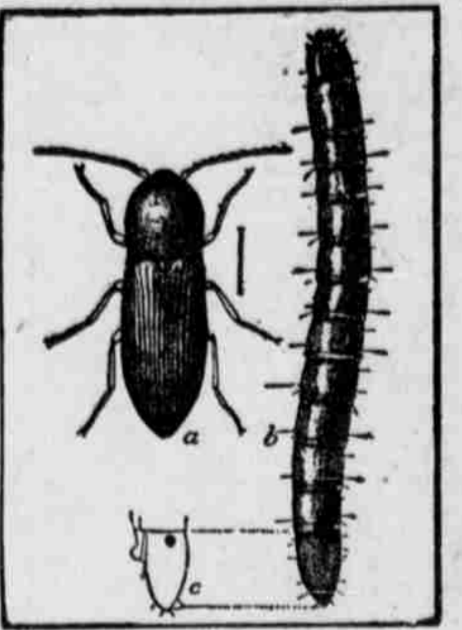
Much May Be Done to Lessen Injury by Careful Tillage, Drainage and Rotation—Eggs Usually Laid in Sod Lands.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Although wireworms work entirely underground, and are, therefore, among the most difficult to control of all the insect foes of corn and cotton, much may be done, to lessen their ravages by careful tillage, drainage, and proper rotation of crops. These pests are the young of the common snapping-beetles or click-beetles. They are yellowish or brownish, highly polished and slippery to the touch, and move actively and disappear rapidly when brought to the surface by the plow or spade. The eggs are laid in the ground, usually in the sod lands, and there the young worms are hatched. Three years are required for most kinds of wireworms to get their full growth and become beetles.

Where sod land is to be planted to corn the following year, the land should be plowed immediately after

the number of wireworms in the soil. Land already in corn, which is badly infested, should be cultivated deeply even at the risk of slightly root-pruning the corn. This should be continued as long as the corn can be cultivated, and if wheat is to follow, the field should be tilled thoroughly as soon as the corn crop is removed. In regions where wheat land is seeded down for hay, any treatment of infested fields is precluded. Where the



Wheat Wireworm—*a*, Adult; *b*, Larva; *c*, Side View of Last Segment of Larva—All Enlarged.

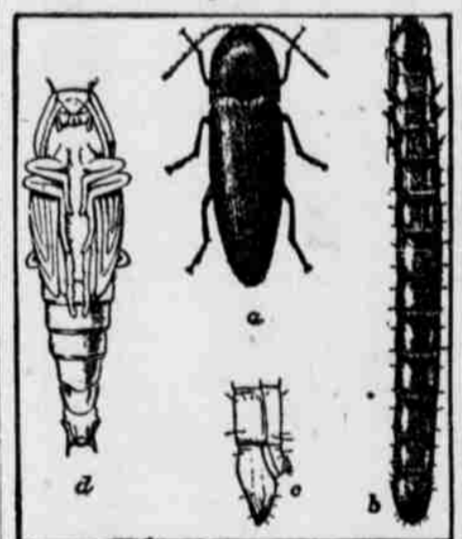
wheat is not followed by seeding to other crops, the fields should be plowed as soon as the wheat is harvested. Plowing kills the worms by destroying their food supply and preventing them from preparing suitable quarters for the winter.

Some kinds of wireworms live only in land that is poorly drained and for this reason the draining of land is beneficial, especially where the general condition of the field is further improved by applications of lime and by thorough cultivation.

#### Methods of Eradication.

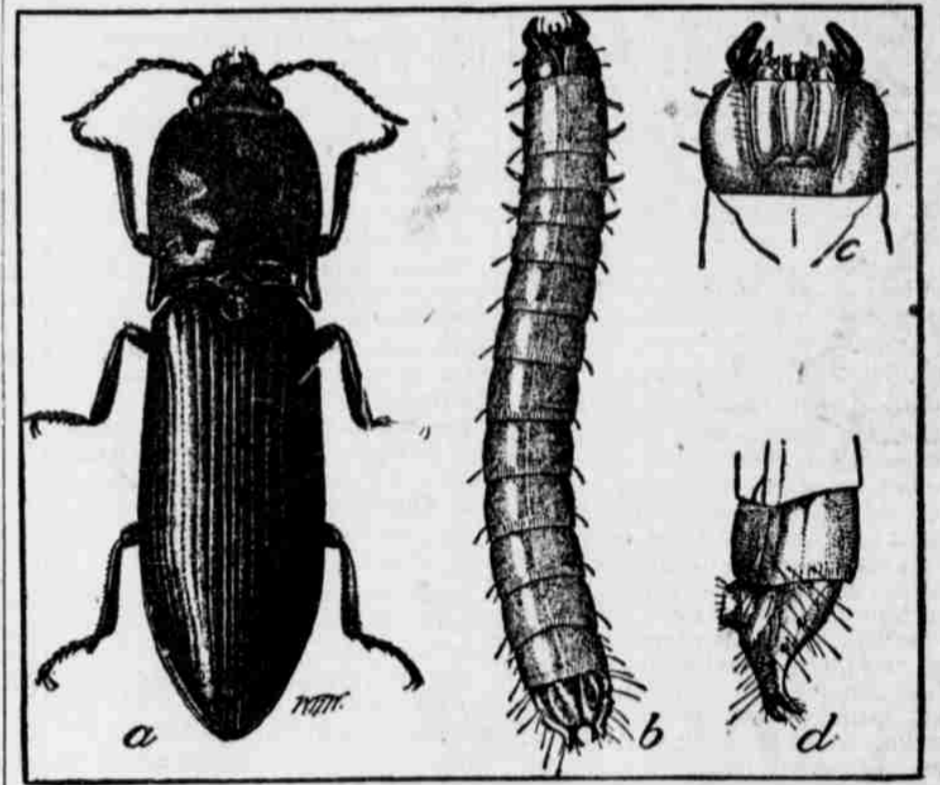
In the Northwest and northern Middle West the dry-land wireworm is sometimes very injurious. The following methods have been found to be valuable in the eradication of this pest: (1) Disk or drag-harrow the summer fallow as soon as possible in the spring, in order to produce a dust mulch and thereby conserve the accumulated winter moisture; (2) continue the disking as often as is necessary in order to maintain the mulch and keep down the weeds; (3) plow the summer fallow in July or early in August and immediately drag; (4) plow the stubble as soon as the crop is removed.

Farmers' Bulletin 725 contains additional information on wireworms and will be mailed free of charge on application to the secretary of agriculture, Washington, D. C.



One of the Corn Wireworms—*a*, Adult; *b*, Larva; *c*, Last Segment of Larva; *d*, Pupa—All Enlarged.

the first cutting of hay, usually early in July, and should be cultivated deeply during the rest of the summer. When it is practicable, other crops not severely attacked by the wireworms, such as field peas or buckwheat, should be grown on such land before corn. This practice will materially reduce



Dry-Land Wireworm—*a*, Adult; *b*, Larva; *c*, Under Surface of Head of Larva; *d*, Side of Last Segment of Larva—*a*, *b*, Enlarged; *c*, *d*, More Enlarged.

### NECESSARY FOR CLEAN MILK

Most of Bacteria Comes From Dirty Cows, Utensils, Etc.—Particularly So in Summer.

Most of the bacteria which gets into milk come from the dirty cow and from the utensils, such as cans, pails, strainers, coolers, and separators, which have not been properly cleaned. In winter the cows are likely to become dirty from confinement in the barn, but in summer they are easily kept clean so that they are then of little relative importance in contaminating milk. On the other hand, a far greater number of bacteria get into milk from dirty utensils in summer than from a dirty cow in winter.

### FERTILIZER FOR GARDEN USE

Best Way to Prepare Hen Manure is to Crush It and Mix With Equal Amount of Earth.

The best way to prepare hen manure for use in the garden is to thoroughly crush it and mix it with an equal amount of dry earth, after which it can be applied quite liberally around the plants. About two handfuls well worked into the soil around each tomato plant will make a good, liberal application. If you wish to put it into the hill before setting the plant, be sure to mix it thoroughly with the soil, otherwise it will cause injury to the roots.

### MARES BRED TO BEST Sires

Practice Should Be More Carefully Considered This Year Than at Any Previous Time.

There has never been a time when the sires to which mares are to be bred should be more carefully considered than the present year. The last five years have seen a gradually increasing difference between the price of good and of inferior horses. During the last year those horses and mules which were good enough to do some job well have found ready sale, while others have been a drug on the market, and have lost money for the men who produced them. A good useful draft horse, or a useful horse from among the lighter breeds, or a useful mule, meets a ready demand, but the culls and inferior horses and mules do not.

### GIVE SKIM MILK TO POULTRY

Comparatively Safe Feed for All Kinds of Chickens—Be Careful With Young Poultry.

Skim milk for all kinds of chickens is a comparatively safe feed. They can be given all they will drink, yet it is not best to let it stand in drinking vessels where young chickens have access to it, as they are able to get into it and make it unsanitary. It should be fed to young chickens with more care than to old hens.